

# Weekly News

State Librarian

BY HENRI F. MIDDLETON.  
VOL. 16:—NO. 49.

(TRUTH AND OUR NATIVE LAND—FEARLESSLY, FAITHFULLY, AND FIRMLY.)  
SHELBYVILLE, KY., DECEMBER 8, 1855.

\$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.  
WHOLE NO. 829.

## The Weekly News.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Miscellaneous, and General Intelligence, is the LARGEST and CHEAPEST village newspaper published in the State; and will be sent (free of postage in Shelby County) to single subscribers, at

**TWO DOLLARS A YEAR,**  
IN ADVANCE.

For a square, 12 lines or less, one insertion, \$1.00. Each additional insertion, 25 cents. For 12 lines or less, three insertions, 2.00. For 12 lines or less, one month, 7.00. For 12 lines or less, three months, 12.00. For 12 lines or less, six months, 18.00. For 12 lines or less, one year, 24.00. For 12 lines or less, one year, 24.00. For 12 lines or less, one year, 24.00.

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## The Shelby News.

JOHN W. PRUETT, Esq., is our Agent at Frankfort; and is fully authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Shelby News, and to receive and remit for the same.

By information from Texas, we learn that Hon. Thos. J. Rusk has been elected by a unanimous vote to the U. S. Senate, for the term of six years.

Mr. Buchanan.—The Washington Union published on the 27th ult., a note sent by Mr. Buchanan to the London Times, contradicting the assertion of the Times, that he had made assurances to the British Cabinet of sympathy with England in the war with Russia. The London Times had refused to publish the note.

It is generally understood at Washington, that the representations of our Government regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by Mr. Crampton have not been met in that straightforward manner our Government had a right to expect. Mr. Buchanan, it is stated, says the professions of friendship by the British Cabinet are more profuse than heretofore, and expresses the opinion that procrastination has been resorted to, in hope that something may turn up to relieve the British Government from its dilemma.

A CAPITAL JOKE.—In the Boston (Mass.) Times of the 19th ult., a paragraph appeared containing the account of the rendition of a colored servant Jack, belonging to Dr. Tucker, of Alabama, on board the brig Selma. A terrific excitement prevailed in Boston, and loud cries of "Where is Tucker?" and "Send a steambot to the Selma!" were heard in all quarters. It turned out that the "colored servant Jack" was a black woolly jack ass, and the paragraph had been furnished by some waggish reporter, causing an awful waste of sympathy by the citizens of the "Modern Athens."

PREPARATION OF POSTAGE BY STAMPS ONLY.—Important.—It will be recollected, that by the act of March 3, 1855, requiring the postage on all letters not free sent by mail within the United States, and not from or to a foreign country, to be prepaid, it was also enacted that from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

We learn that the Postmaster General has decided to require postmasters to comply with and carry into effect this provision of the law; and, if not already done, to supply themselves with postage stamps accordingly, by sending their order for them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Of course, it is not intended or expected that this regulation shall throw upon postmasters the labor of affixing postage stamps to letters where the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it for themselves. The main thing is for postmasters to keep themselves supplied with stamps, that all persons having occasion to use may readily obtain them.

EMBEZZLEMENTS IN PANTALOONS.—Our "fast folks" are just now luxuriating in fancy pantalon cloths, made by E. S. Hill, of Millville, in Worcester county. One style is patriotic, having Stewart's head of Washington, about the size of an American dollar, in the center of a square figure surrounded by a wreath of flowers. Another large figure is equally republican, being the picture of the spread eagle, which supports the shield in one claw and the forked lightning in the other, the whole surrounded by appropriate figures and views. Still another style shows a locomotive in the center, with cars in juxtaposition, and another yet has a fire engine in the center figure, with a border of coiled hose.—Springfield Republican.

As a final step in the fanciful and ridiculous, the Baltimore Patriot hopes the enterprising manufacturer will carry out the idea, and make the designs upon his fabrics indicative of the various trades and professions. For instance, the woven figures on the pantaloons to be worn by tailors might be the symbolic shears and gooses; those of carpenters might represent the saw and plane; of physicians, a vial, lancet, and a box of pills; of surgeons, a trochar and scalpel; of lawyers, a bag surmounted by a book inscribed "Coke upon Lytle"; of hair-dressers, a razor and a pair of scissors; of shoemakers, an awl and last; of tavern-keepers, a bottle and glass; of blacksmiths, an anvil and hammer; of pawnbrokers, three balls; of florists, a bouquet of flowers, &c. &c. &c. throughout all trades, professions, and occupations. By this means every man would become his own advertising medium; for we should only need to look upon his pantaloons to ascertain his calling. This voluntary adoption of exemplary regulations might save considerable expense in signs and placards, and would define at once, the occupation of an individual without involving the necessity of asking troublesome questions.

We like to see these "miasmas" carried out to their ultimate, and hope, very sincerely, our Eastern friends will proceed to adopt our advice, and thus set the fashion in this new style of personal decoration. Who will wear the first Yankee cloths? We would further remark, in support of the propriety of our suggestion, that the adaptation of the modern pantalon to symbolic purposes is simply carrying out the old device of the "pantalon" was the recognized "Zany" of the piece.

## Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

We heartily endorse the following communication concerning the above Institution, which we copy from the Louisville Journal.

We alluded not long since to the new edifice of the Institution, now nearly under roof. To finish it, the officers will need an additional appropriation from the next Legislature, which we doubt not will be cheerfully given. The goodness of the charity, the economy of its management, and the permanent interests of the State, all demand it. We are entirely satisfied, that the Board of Trustees have done right in not making an addition to the old buildings, which were not worth any further improvement, and in erecting a new and substantial edifice, which will afford ample accommodations for the present, and admit of wings whenever they may be required, and be at once a gratification to the benevolence and pride of our noble Commonwealth. We shall confidently expect the Legislature to make such an appropriation as may be asked for, and we may assure the members, in advance, that not a dollar more will be applied for, than is needed. The economical management of the Institution for over thirty years, is an ample guarantee that nothing will be asked of the public treasury but what the public interest and benevolence rigidly demand. In fact, the officers of this Institution may be obnoxious to the charge of not having called for the State's aid to that extent which the public interest in the oldest and one of the noblest charities of the State, and its wants, clearly required at their hands.—Danville Tribune.

From the Louisville Journal.  
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Danville.  
Messrs. Editors: Being recently on a visit to the beautiful town of Danville, the seat of this Institution, my heart was greatly rejoiced at seeing the elegant and commodious edifice which is in progress of erection for its use. This is one of the oldest benevolent and literary institutions in Kentucky, being now in the thirty-second year of its existence; and though it has cost the State less than any public institution of a similar or kindred character in this or perhaps in any other State, its progress in usefulness and in the number of its pupils has been steadily onward. I speak advisedly when I say that it has been conducted with great prudence and economy, and with a rigid adherence to the interests of its patron, the Commonwealth, whilst its benefits to the pupils have been inestimable. The fourth in the United States as to the period of its founding, it is an honor to the State. Its steadfast friends may take pride in its advance and history, but its distinguished superintendent, who has labored with patient faithfulness through long years of trial and anxiety, has acquired a niche in that heart temple erected by the unfortunate to the memory of benefactors.

The journals of the State Legislature give a faithful history of its progress. In reviewing its history and management, its friends have but one source of regret, and that is their extreme caution, perhaps almost penuriousness, in making provision for the comfort of its pupils and instructors. It is with great reluctance that they have ever solicited aid from the Legislature, though the pittance they have asked has never been denied. Toward the old buildings the State has given less than five thousand dollars. Absolute necessity has forced the erection of buildings and the making of additions to meet pressing emergencies in the growth of the Institution. At the last session of the Legislature a small sum of money was appropriated, to be applied, as hitherto, in making additions to the old buildings. The trustees, however, determined to make no further temporary expedients, which, in the long run, are more expensive to the State in sustaining a lasting charity than buildings which are permanent and fitted to the uses for which they may be designed. The building now in progress of erection is one of the largest and best in the State, and seems to me admirably adapted to the wants of this unfortunate class of society. During the last session there were in attendance, we learn, more than eighty pupils, an increase upon former years, but still the number of uneducated mutes in the State is estimated at between 300 and 400, and for any of these, without the new building, there would be absolutely no room for their education.

The people of Kentucky have never been invoked in vain to do generous acts! Their desires upon the subject of education have been expressed unequivocally at the recent election. May it not be hoped that, whilst provision is made for others, the unfortunate mutes will not be forgotten.

It will be necessary to obtain aid from the next Legislature to complete the new building referred to. The writer of this communication has no interest or motive in calling public attention to this matter which should not excite every kindhearted man in the State; but he has been for many years intimately acquainted with the conduct of the fiscal affairs, and indeed the whole regimen of the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and feels prepared, from such knowledge, to invite strict examination into that matter, and to say in advance, and without knowing the amount of legislative aid which may be asked for, that nothing will be desired which the most prudent economist may not approve.

To refuse what is necessary to secure the efficient service of the institution will be denying the Commonwealth its guardian of her unfortunate children. Other and adjoining States have made appropriations for similar institutions, which the friends of this have never ventured to hope for; yet we sincerely trust that its usefulness may not be hindered by the refusal of the Legislature to supply the funds which are indispensable. Providence has permitted evils to exist in the world, and, among such evils, many of which are the result of disease and other causes beyond the prevention of the afflicted; that same Providence has also placed a fountain of sympathy and pity in the hearts of the children of men, deep and unfathomable—large as the waste of suffering humanity. It is a well-spring of joy and of hope. From such a source in the hearts of the people of Kentucky, the friends of the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum confidently hope to obtain the assistance necessary to sustain this charity upon a footing worthy of the enterprise and character of a great Commonwealth.

## I Think of Thee.

I think of thee, sweet mother,  
When morning's radiant light,  
Bathes the earth in golden beauty,  
And dispels the gloom of night.  
I think of thee, when moon-tide  
Sheds her lustrous rays upon  
The earth, in floods of glory;  
And when the sinking sun,  
Throws his rays upon the wavelets,  
Of the stream that murmurs by—  
And in its silvery ripples  
Daguerreotypes the sky.  
I think of thee, when twilight  
Embroils the earth in gray,  
And the songsters of the woodland,  
Chant the requiem of day.  
And dost thou think, dear mother,  
That with tearful, laughing eye,  
I can think of absent loved ones—  
That not one heart is ever  
Of love, that dwell within  
My heart's most pure recesses—  
And my thought to thee doth turn?  
No! too well thou knowest  
My heart's deep, lasting love,  
To think to thee, dear mother,  
Would ever from thee avert  
Shelbyville Female College.

"I understand your father is dead," said a man to a little boy, as he entered the house.  
"You're right now, old boss," said he, "he's laid out in 'other room as cold as a wedge!"

VERMIN ON CALVES.—It often happens that calves become covered with vermin, causing them to lose flesh and look very dull. To clean the calf is a very disagreeable piece of work; but if the following recipe is adhered to, they will become clean with a very little trouble. Give the calf a tablespoonful of brimstone for three mornings in succession. If one trial does not completely rid the calf, the second will never fail.—Western Agriculturalist.

PRESIDENT PUDDING.—For a two quart mould, boil a sufficient quantity of chestnuts to produce a quart of meal, pressed into the measure, after being pounded and pressed through a sieve. Boil three quarts of cold water in one pint of water with a stick of vanilla, until reduced to one-third. Boil one pint of cream, and to it the flour of chestnuts, then the syrup and twelve yolks of eggs nicely beat up; set on the fire.—Moore's Rural New Yorker.

CAUSE AND EFFECT OF POOR MILK.—Milk of cows kept stabled, or where the phosphate of lime is exhausted, becomes putrid, and when examined through a microscope, contains globules of putrid matter, which is eaten, because generally unknown to us. The effect of it on infants and children who use it daily for food is, weakness, sickness and premature death. A child might as well be put to a nurse in the last stage of consumption, as to be fed on such milk.

So great has this evil become, that in some cities, where cows are kept for food, without access to the ground, the sale of their milk has been prohibited by law. But how great has been the evil, how many thousands of helpless infants must have been sent to untimely graves, before the attention of legislators was called to the subject!—and the worst of all, that it is the helpless infant, who has neither knowledge nor power to resist, that is the sufferer. A handful of bones put in the food of each cow, two or three times a week, would partially remedy the evil.—Western Agriculturalist.

PRESERVATION OF WHEAT FROM WEVIL.—Numerous remedies have been proposed to protect wheat from the ravages of the weevil, but most of them have been impracticable or too expensive. M. Caillat, in France, recommends the use of tar, as a certain and economical agent for their destruction. He says:

"The efficacy of tar in driving away the weevil and preserving the grain, is an incontestable fact. My father had a long time ago, his granaries, barns, and the whole house, infected with these insects; so much so that they penetrated into all the chests and drawers, and in less than twenty hours, impregnated with tar, in the barn, and then in the granaries; at the end of some hours the weevils were seen climbing along the walls by myriads, and flying in all directions away from the place. On moving this tarred vessel from place to place, the premises were in a few days completely cleared of these troublesome and pernicious guests. The agriculturist who wants to get rid of weevils, may, as soon as he perceives their presence, impregnate the surface of some old planks with tar, and place them as required in his granaries. Care must be taken to renew the tar from time to time in the course of the year, to prevent the return of the insects."

TO YOUNG MEN.—Some odd genius gives the following elegant advice to those young men who "depend on father" for support, and take no interest whatever in business, but are regular drones in the hive, subsisting on what is earned by others.  
Come, off with your coat, clinch the saw, the plow-handle, the axe, the pick ax, the spade—any thing that will enable you to stir your blood! Fly round and tear your jacket, rather than be a passive recipient of the old man's bounty!—Sooner play the dandy at dad's expense, hire yourself out to some potato patch, let yourself stop hog holes, or watch the bars, and when you think yourself entitled to a resting spell, do it on your own hook. Get up in the morning—turn round at least twice before breakfast—help the old gentleman—give him now and then a generous lift in his granaries. Care must be taken to renew the tar from time to time in the course of the year, to prevent the return of the insects.

"By their fruits ye shall know them," as the farmer exclaimed when he traced his golden pippins to the pocket of some transient school boys.

## COSMOPOLITAN

ART ASSOCIATION.—SECOND YEAR.—Arrangements for the Second Annual Collection of this new and Popular Institution for the diffusion of Art, have been made on the most extensive scale.  
Among the works already engraved, in the far-famed "GENOA CRUISE,"  
In forming the New Collection, the diffusion of works of American Art, and the encouragement of American genius have been considered. Commissions have been issued to many of the most distinguished American Artists, who will contribute to the collection the best specimens of their art. Among them are three Marble Busts, executed by the greatest living Sculptor—Hiram Powers.  
GEORGE W. BUSHINGTON.  
The Father of his Country.  
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.  
The Statesman.  
A special agent has visited Europe and made judicious selections of foreign Works of Art, both in Bronze and Marble; Statuary and Choice Paintings. The whole forming a large and valuable collection of Paintings and Statues, and the most beautiful Sculpture, executed by the greatest living Artists.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.—The payment of Three Dollars constitutes any one a member of this Association, and entitles him to either one of the Magazines for one year, and also a ticket in the distribution of the new and valuable collection of the following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, and the Atlantic Monthly. Graham's, and Godey's are also included in the list. Persons taking five memberships are entitled to all five of the Magazines for one year, and to a ticket in the distribution. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of the new and valuable collection of the following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, and the Atlantic Monthly. Graham's, and Godey's are also included in the list. Persons taking five memberships are entitled to all five of the Magazines for one year, and to a ticket in the distribution. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships are devoted to the purchase of the new and valuable collection of the following Monthly Magazines: Harper's, Putnam's, Knickerbocker, and the Atlantic Monthly. Graham's, and Godey's are also included in the list.

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## Drugs, Groceries, &c.

JOSEPH HALL.  
DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND DYE STUFFS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.  
Shelbyville, Ky. Wholesale and Retail.  
Do not fail to lay your Groceries and Hardware at the unusually large and well selected stock, which comprises almost everything needed in such establishments, and which he proposes to sell at low prices, for cash, or on usual time to paying dealers. Persons who are in the habit of purchasing at Louisville, would do well to give him a call, as he believes that he can sell them goods as low as they can buy them in Louisville—carriage and expenses to be added.

He keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of pure Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, and Groceries, and the attention of the community is respectfully requested.  
JOSEPH HALL.  
Feb. 2, 1854. 100736

## Cedar Ware.

I HAVE just received a large and well assorted lot of superior CEDAR WARE, consisting of buckets, pails, tubs, keels, &c. &c. The attention of the community is respectfully requested.  
JOSEPH HALL.  
Feb. 4, 1855.

15 BBL'S PLANTATION MOLASSES;  
10 half do.  
10 kegs Golden Syrup.  
For sale by J. HALL.

25 SACKS RIO COFFEE;  
10 do Java and Laguayra;  
For sale by J. HALL.

50 BOXES MOULD CANDLES;  
10 do Star  
For sale by J. HALL.

RODRIPEP.—I grow of this very valuable medicine, just received and for sale by J. HALL.

A SMALL lot of DOUBLE-BARREL SHOT GUNS, a good article, just received, and for sale at Louisville retail prices, by J. HALL.

JUST RECEIVED, and for sale strictly for cash, a large quantity of French BRANDY, James RUM, Holland Gin, Port and Madeira Wines, and Old Rye and Corn WHISKY.  
JOSEPH HALL.

100 KEGS HAY, assorted, just received per steamer Highflyer, and for sale by J. HALL.

HARDWARE. All kinds of Building Hardware, Knobs, chest, trunk, drawers, pad and plate locks, iron safe, iron chest, iron box, brass hinges; Screws of all sizes; mill, cross cut, hand, panel, iron and brass; Planes, and Planes of all kinds; Augers and Auger Bits; Braces and Bits; socket and auger bits; broad hand, mill, cross cut, iron and brass; Files; table and pocket Cutlery; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; garden Rakes; Hoes; Manure Forks, &c. &c. for sale by J. HALL.

THE MOTHER'S RELIEF. CARTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE COMPOUND, warranted a certain preventive and speedy cure of the most tedious and painful disease that mothers are afflicted with, is now on hand. It is composed of those herbs used in the greatest External Remedy of the age for all kinds of Sores, Wounds, Ulcers, Brains, Burns, Glanders, Swellings, Stiffness, and Rheumatism, either of man or beast. It has also proven to be an infallible Remedy for Inflammatory Rheumatism of the Piles.

Read the following testimonials as proof of its curative qualities:  
This is to certify, that I was afflicted with Sore Breast for several weeks, and had some three or four of our best physicians attending me, but none could relieve me, and after having my breast three times without the desired effect, they concluded that it would have to come off to save my life, and had prepared their instruments to operate on my breast, when a friend advised me to try Carter's Compound, as she knew it to be a good remedy. I immediately sent for a box, and applied a portion of the Compound to my breast, and in less than twenty-four hours I was entirely relieved of all pain and uneasiness, and I am happy to say that a permanent cure has been effected in a short time, and I heartily recommend this Remedy to all mothers afflicted with Sore Breast.

Mrs. F. MILLER.  
Short Street, Lexington, Ky.  
This is to certify, that we have used Carter's Compound, several for Sore Breast, Rheumatism, Piles, Brains, Strains, &c. &c. and recommend it to all those afflicted with similar diseases.

SARAH KIDD, Lexington, Ky.  
REBECCA GEORGE, do.  
EDW. TONNY, do.  
N. THOMPSON, do.  
The above are only a few of the testimonials that we could give if necessary as to the efficacy of this celebrated Compound, and we do not present this article to the public as a newly gotten up nostrum, but an article that has been used in private practice successfully for the last thirty years, and has never failed to effect a permanent cure in the most severe cases, when used according to directions.

A wag observes that he looks under the marriage head for the news of the week.

## Mercantile and Furnishing.

### BIG BOOT!

GEO. ROWDEN will continue to manufacture, at the old stand of Rowden & Co., every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable hats, dress, and walking BOOTS, SHOES, &c. Also Corsets and Costume-Fine Work.  
He will keep on hand the usual amount of stock of Eastern Manufacture; and also an assortment of Philadelphia best city-made work, manufactured expressly for his order.  
He has also on hand a considerable amount of work that he will continue to sell at very reduced prices for cash.  
G. R. takes this opportunity of returning thanks for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance of patronage.  
Aug. 1, 1855. 48611

### Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Adler & Simpson Lawenthal, dissolved by mutual consent. Jacob Adler alone is authorized to collect and settle up the accounts due to the late firm.  
SIMPSON LAWENTHAL.  
Shelbyville, Ky., Sept. 20, 1855. 48619

### NOTICE.

HAVING bought out the interest of my late partner, Simon Lawenthal, in the firm of Adler & Lawenthal, I shall continue the business at the old stand, under the style of Jacob Adler, and hope to sell all my old and new stock by strict attention to the business to make new and useful connections.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1855. 48619

### 1855. NEW STORE.

T. O. SHACKLEFORD is now opening, at the corner of Water and 4th streets, a new and commodious store, which will enable him to offer the greatest possible inducements to cash and punctual dealers.  
He has on hand a large and well selected stock of French and English Velvets, all wool French and English Silks, all wool French and English Satins, all wool French and English Tissues, all wool French and English Tricots, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English Furbes, all wool French and English Skirts, all wool French and English Caps, all wool French and English Gloves, all wool French and English Hosiery, all wool French and English Linens, all wool French and English Cottons, all wool French and English Woollens, all wool French and English



We arrived in New Albany on Tuesday morning, before day-break, and making for the ferry-boat to cross to Portland, dimly through the mist and drizzling rain; we caught sight of "The old Kentucky home," on whose shores we were soon deposited, and having a free ticket, took the mud up to our ankles. With a glorious feeling of self-reliance, and with a patriotic contempt for the omnibuses and conveyances we had been accustomed to in the land of Gad, we "toted" our baggage to the "depot" at the railroad terminus, repeating to ourselves the beautiful lines of Scott:

"Lives there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath said,  
This is my own, my native land?"

Ye boasting tribes of "Egypt," who laud to the skies, your eighteen or twenty Chicago depots—their high arched roofs, resting on massive columns, covering thousands of square feet of merchandise and produce, and belpeds who are impatient to be on the train of the fiery couriers, that are snorting and screaming to be away—compare them, if ye can, with the splendid arch above us,—high as the heavens, and span enough to cover your little Chicago, outside lots and all,—were it not that the roof, just at this moment, was leaking a little fast, we could have become right down enthusiastic on the spot;—but the fact is, wet feet, and a rainy November morning, somehow, has a chilling effect on highfalutin, and we sneaked under a little shed attached to the tavern near by, where the impatient passengers, tired of listening for the steam-whistle, were putting a little steam into their own whistles, and we—for you see it needed a little something to keep up our patriotism,—sympathized with them a little. After waiting in the rain for nearly an hour, and beginning to feel a little hurt at the want of anxiety on the part of the hotel-keepers of Louisville, and citizens of Louisville generally, to usher us into the city, the welcome sound, "cars coming!" greeted our ears, and the train dashed down the incline, the engineer, the whites of his eyes, and his teeth, shining like a light set in darkness to illumine the track, doing his best to check the engines, and the train, consisting of one car, was crowded with passengers and baggage.

As soon as "Them" got up a little steam and reversed the engines, we were off full trot to the top of the plane, where we came to a sudden halt—to blow a whistle, or, as the engineer "Them" expressed it, "dat lead boss 'bout gin out, jempmen."

We soon started again, and were leisurely enjoying the quiet serenity of the land of Nod. It was delightfully refreshing, after all the hurry and rush, the going and coming, the noise and confusion of the last ten days, to get into the quiet retirement of Louisville, where, undisturbed by the noise of the business racket of Chicago and Milwaukee, the citizens were yet enjoying their quiet snooze, while Main street seemed cozily awaiting the dampness to dry up a little, before letting in too much daylight upon her wares. We were home again—at least but thirty miles from home. The whole city seemed sleepy. The tick, tick, of that clock in the silent bar-room, stole away our reflections—and we fell asleep too, and slept quietly until awakened, and informed that dinner and the stage were awaiting us. A stage—a wagon! Entering and leaving by two of the greatest avenues to our big City, in a two-horse car and a stage, over a turnpike, with grades like the roof of a house! For the last fortnight we had been carried, with the velocity of the wind, from place to place, by a gentler far more powerful than that of the slave of the lamp, and we had beheld it under the guidance of man, pouring forth riches untold, wherever it was willed to do so. We had longed for its power to be extended to our own fair home, and mourned over the infatuation, the singular, the blind infatuation, that opposes its introduction. From the moment we returned to our borders, the contrast was ever before our minds, and would not be shut out. We had had dined into our ears, by anti-railroad orators at home, the rashness of such an enterprise, and the ruin it was sure to entail; the already flourishing and everywhere prosperous condition of our State, that should be let alone in her untroubled prosperity. Well, we have contrasted almost worthless soil, traversed by railroads; with our own fertile State without them; we have seen, springing up under their influence, cities in the midst of a worthless waste, that will yet rival the world, solely railroad built cities. We had seen villages, with the growth of a year, and the dimensions of fifty years; villages that will surpass cities coeval with their birth;—the child with the growth and vigor of the giant, going up in numbers sufficient to make a village per day; we had seen population crowding to these cities, and adjacent country, in such masses as to compel them to exist while in shanties by the roadside. We had seen and heard the rush, and the din of human hives, the like of which our population may never know. We had been astounded by the declarations of a northern orator, that "Northern men thought more with their hands, than Southern men with their heads." At home, we would have indignantly repelled the assertion, and every object before our eyes, every instant of time, endorsed the humiliating declaration. We had seen the rivalry of our own emporium, standing on the orders of an abolition State; a hated city, against whom all our prejudices as pro-slavery advocates, were aroused; we have seen that city throw her seductions, in the form of railroads, into the heart and the arden spot of our own great State, and steal away, step by step, county by county, the whole of their produce trade, from our wretched city, that was forewarned, and armed; but with that same false supineness that is causing our whole State to fall

behind in the progressive prosperity of the age, she has irrevocably lost the trade of that portion, and thousands are subscribed, and subscribing, to connect with the roads of her State, through all the upper counties of our State, yet not one dollar towards Louisville. All this we had seen, not heard; and when we turned to look for the evidence of our own prosperity, alas for the contrast! Evident, too evident. The shadow without the substance. Where does it show itself? Where is the evidence to be found? It is evidenced in our villages, with the stamp of a half century, and the dimensions of a year, sinking amidst patches into ruins! It is evidenced in the falling off of our commercial business within the last fifteen, the last ten years, amounting to more than fifty per cent.—(I write within the amount.) Does it exhibit itself in the pinched condition of our mechanics, those pillars of national prosperity, whose daily wages are limited almost to the pay of a negro in the harvest field? Can you point to one of them who has secured a competence by his avocation? Does it show itself in the ruins of our hemp manufacturers, in the lack of manufactures in our villages, beyond the dignity of black-smith and wheel-wright shops? Is it proved in the decline of the census, in our own, and many of the upper counties, the emigration of our hardy sons, and the total lack of immigration to our State; our small farms becoming swallowed up in the larger domains of the wealthy monopolist, whose surplus capital permits him to say to the earth, bring forth grass for animals, instead of grain for human food, that I may no longer earn my bread by the sweat of my brow? Is it shown by the several small farms being thus concentrated under one owner, using one-fifth less labor thereon? Is it exhibited in our public works, the architecture, which from the days of old Rome, to the present day, has ever been the evidence of a great and prosperous people? Our road bridges, with the architectural style of a barn with the gable end out, frail to unsafety, and built with so contracted a view to economy, as to forbid all ornament? It is exhibited by the fact that, one village in twenty can furnish a newspaper, and that one, no matter how ably edited, "drag its slow length along," importuning a patronage that it more than repaid? Does it proclaim itself in our permitting to lay un-sought for the vast minerals that lay hidden all over our State, that should build up furnaces, and foundries for the manufacture by ourselves of the thousand and one articles, of which other States are furnishing at our own doors, and collecting from us in the profit, an immense tax wherewith to build up their interminable railroads, while unanimously we refuse to pay one dime towards our own? Is this our prosperity?—these the evidences? One class prosperous alone, and that class contending that their gains, over and above their expenses, barely pay the interest upon their capital.

Forgive me, Mr. Middleton, and patient reader, the time and space I have occupied, and grant me one more column in this appeal to our well meaning, but mistaken anti-railroad citizens, next week, and I close the letters of

X. Y. Z.

Exciting News from Kansas—We have by telegraphic despatches in the Louisville Courier the following very exciting news from Kansas. We fear it is but the beginning of the troubles there:

St. Louis, Nov. 30.—Exciting and highly important news from Kansas has just been received.

On Thursday, Nov. 29th, near Hickory Point, three abolitionists, armed with Sharps' rifles, went to the claim of Mr. Coleman, and presented their arms to him, leaving him only ten minutes in which to do so, and threatening to shoot him in case of refusal to obey. He immediately fled, but shortly afterwards returned well armed. One of the three abolitionists then attempted to shoot him, but his rifle missed fire. Coleman thereupon shot him dead, and immediately gave himself up to the authorities for trial.

A mob of abolitionists, all armed with rifles, soon gathered, and repairing to Coleman's house, drove his wife and children off, set fire to the building, and burned it down, together with the houses of other pro-slavery men in that vicinity. Deputy Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and one other person, and obtained the names of twenty of the mob.

The abolitionists are now gathering in force at Leecompton, and have demanded the release of their comrades and the surrender into their hands of Coleman.

Governor Shannon has ordered out the militia to aid the Marshal in sustaining the law.

These proceedings have created the most intense excitement among the citizens in the border counties in Missouri; and they are repairing in large numbers to Kansas to offer their services to the Governor to aid in maintaining the laws.

Some sixteen or seventeen houses in all have been burned at Hickory Point, and several citizens in that vicinity are missing.

The Governor of Kansas issued a proclamation calling upon all law-abiding citizens in the territory to suppress the outbreak.

LATER.—INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 30. A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night, who states that Deputy Marshal Jones had fifty-two men with him at Leecompton. He also states that all law-abiding citizens are being armed, and that the men are drilling constantly, and that they had in their possession five pieces of artillery.

WESTON, Mo., Nov. 30.—The abolition outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses, and driven a number of families, consisting of women and children, to Missouri for refuge.

The latest accounts report that the law-abiding people of the Territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the Sheriff of Douglas county, in the execution of the laws. That officer has by this time an overwhelming force at his command.

Sheriff Jones is acting as Deputy U. S. Marshal, for Douglas and Johnson counties.

STILL LATER.—WESTON, Mo., 30th, P. M. The greatest excitement continues to exist in Kansas. The officers have been resisted by the mobocrats, and the interposition of the militia has been called for.

A secret letter from Secretary Woodson to Gen. Easton has been written, in which the writer requests Gen. E. to call for the Rife Company at Platte City, Mo., so as not to compromise Governor Shannon.

Four hundred men, from Jackson county, Mo., are now en route for Douglas county, Kansas Territory. St. Joseph and Weston, in Missouri, are requested each to furnish the same number of men. The people of Kansas are to be subjugated at all hazards.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—There is no additional news from Kansas. The line is down beyond Arrow Rock; and as mails travel slowly in that quarter, we must wait patiently until the telegraph is put in order, fully that whenever a like occasion shall ex-

hibit similar recklessness and wickedness upon the part of their adversaries, the Americans of Louisville will firmly maintain their rights at every hazard.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Col. Humphrey Marshall was loudly called for, but promised to address the meeting this afternoon, and asked to be permitted to make way for distinguished strangers who were present.

The meeting was addressed by Gen. Williamson, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, and Mr. Prescott, of Massachusetts, and at two o'clock took a recess until four P. M.

The American Mass Meeting.—The meeting was organized at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Delegations were present from almost every county in Kentucky, also from Indiana, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, &c. The counties along the lines of railroad and the Ohio river were very numerous represented; on account of the difficulty of access the delegations from the interior of the State were not so full.

Great enthusiasm prevailed. As delegations after delegation filed into the court-house, they were received with deafening applause. A national salute was fired by the cannon squad, under the direction of Capt. Albert.

The following is the organization of the meeting:

ORGANIZATION.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Covington, Ky., President.

Vice Presidents.

F. W. Prescott, of Massachusetts.

Hon. Silas Stevens, of Indiana.

H. B. Beard, of Ohio.

Glendy Burke, of Louisiana.

R. S. Grant, of Mississippi.

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Secretaries.

Col. L. A. Whiteley, of Louisville.

Col. L. Kenyon, of Henderson.

A. D. Saunders, of Evansville.

Col. A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort.

John G. Zimmerman.

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First district.—Sanford Conolly.

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Third district.—Col. S. D. Burks.

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State at large.—W. S. Pilecher and Geo. B. Kinkead.

Mr. Bartlett, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting in a neat and elegant speech.

While the committee on resolutions were out, Maj. W. T. Ward addressed the meeting with great eloquence and force.

After Major Ward had concluded, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

1st. The union of the States, founded originally on political and commercial necessities, affords the best assurance, if not the only guarantee for the future preservation of the liberty and promotion of the prosperity of the American people. It must and shall be maintained.

2d. The General Government should be administered under a strict observance of the limitations upon its powers imposed by the Constitution, and yet by a sufficient use of the powers granted, it should achieve and promote the objects for which it was instituted.

3d. Cherishing our own right of private judgment in matters of religion, we respect the same right in others. As Americans, we are opposed to the union of Church and State. We are opposed to ecclesiastical combinations of whatever sect or denomination, to produce political effect in our country. Advocates of civil liberty, we are staunch advocates also of a free church. Any attempt by a foreign power to assume political government within the limits of these States, under the pretence of Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, cannot be recognized in any other light than as an assault upon the institutions of America, and we will not sustain any one who advocates, assists in, or willingly submits to such interference.

4th. Every government possesses the right to prescribe the terms upon which a foreigner may be admitted to the privileges of citizenship within its jurisdiction. Such privilege to the foreigner is a boon conferred, and is not a right inherent. In this confederacy, where the sovereign power depends for healthy exercise upon the virtue and intelligence of the voter, and his acquaintance with American institutions, the privilege of citizenship should be granted only upon such tests as certainly insure qualifications in the person equal to the proper discharge of the civic responsibilities of the existing laws touching naturalization to be unsatisfactory and unsafe. To increase the guards around the right of suffrage, and to insure fidelity to the Constitution, founded on a thorough knowledge of and attachment to American institutions, additional legislation is necessary by Congress.

5th. No State of this Union ought to confer the right of suffrage upon any but citizens of the United States.

6th. The people of Kentucky having, in primary assemblies and at the polls, ratified and approved the platform of the American party adopted at Philadelphia in 1848, this meeting reaffirms those principles, and calls upon every lover of the country and the Union to assist in maintaining them as the basis of political action.

7th. The American party of Louisville, while they deplore the events of the 6th of August, do not feel in the slightest degree responsible for them, because they know, and make this public declaration of the fact, that no scheme of violence had been conceived, nor was any meditated by them. They know and declare that the rioting originated from the wanton assaults made by foreigners upon unoffending citizens who were not meddling with the election. They are not to be drawn into further controversy upon this subject than to express general sympathy with the American party.

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From the Louisville Journal of November 23.

Yesterday was a glorious day for the American party of Kentucky. We have not had time to do more than collect items as to the organization of the mass meeting, and a correct record of the speeches.

The meeting was all that the most sanguine had expected. Never was there a more real enthusiasm and truly patriotic ardor manifested in behalf of any political party as was displayed by the numerous delegations in attendance. We regret that we are obliged to defer until to-morrow any further remarks.

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sons why this foreign party had first to be encountered by a secret organization. The necessity for secrecy no longer exists. Now the principles and policy and the men composing the American party stood revealed before the face of mankind, and were such as no man need fear to avow, for they underlie the very existence, not only of this, but of every free government.

Gen. Pilcher took a wide and comprehensive view of past and current history, to prove that the Church of Rome exercised an immense influence over the minds of its subjects every where and under all circumstances. The true Catholic of the Church of Rome was a child-militant of the Church, and could never put off his armor. From this he (Gen. P.) argued that no Catholic could serve two masters—in other words, that, to be the servant of the Pope of Rome, he could not be a trust-worthy Sentinel on an American post.

The remarks of Gen. Pilcher were listened to with great attention, and called forth constant cheers from one of the most intelligent audiences that have assembled on this occasion. We should like to see his speech in pamphlet form, that it might have a wide circulation.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Serenade to Ex-Governor Crittenden.

The particular friends of Ex-Governor Crittenden gave him the compliment of a serenade on Monday night, in the neighborhood of 11 o'clock, at the Girard House, where he put up during his stay in the city. A large crowd had assembled in front of the hotel; and on his appearance he was greeted with hearty applause.

After the United States Cornet Band had discovered some very fine music, Hon. Robert T. Conrad presented himself at the balcony, and on introducing the Ex-Governor to the citizens, Mr. Crittenden came forward, and said:

Fellow-Citizens:—I do not know in what terms to address you. I came here simply as a passenger, without any anticipation or expectation of such a greeting as you have pleased to give me, and if I should not know gracefully how to make my acknowledgments, I hope you will believe and take the assurance of a Kentuckian, that I thank you for your hospitality and the regard which you are pleased to bestow upon me.

Fellow-Citizens:—I am a Kentuckian! I am more than a Kentuckian! I am an American citizen. [Applause.]

I am such by my principles and the sentiments of my heart. I do not desire to be a partisan. The long experience of a life time makes me rather ambitious to be a patriot than a partisan. In the performance of duty, I desire to do whatsoever I can to preserve the free institutions of my country pure as they came from the hands of our forefathers. [Applause.] Here in your great city the Declaration of Independence was pronounced. Your great State contributed to make good that declaration,







